

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE

T E R M S .

One copy, per annum, in advance..... \$1 00

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
BERTHA MAGOFFIN,

OF MEEFER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LUCAS BOYD,

OF MCCRACKEN COUNTY.

For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,

OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,
GRANT GRIGGINS,

OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,

OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,
THOMAS J. FAZIER,

OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

Prest. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES D. TRATES,

OF BARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS,
OF BOURBON.

TUESDAY.....JUNE 21, 1859

The Next Legislature.

The State Central Committee will send out, this week, a circular letter to members of the party in each county, requesting them to forward the full names and address of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature where nominations have been made, and to give such further information in regard to the efficiency and completeness of our party organization in their respective counties as they may be possessed of, together with their individual views as to what may be deemed best to perfect the Democratic organization throughout the State. Notice is also given that the committee are ready to furnish all the counties, not supplied by local committees and the local press, with election tickets, whenever they are requested to do so and furnished with the address of parties who will undertake to distribute the tickets in the precincts. The matters mentioned in these letters are of the utmost importance, and we trust that all to whom they are addressed will give them prompt attention.

We are satisfied the Opposition do not hope to elect Bell and the balance of their State ticket, but we are advised that they are secretly at work boding every energy to secure a majority in the next Legislature. To get a United States Senator for the next six years—to elect a Public Printer and other offices of the two Houses—to apportion the representation of the State in such a fashion as to maintain their political ascendancy for years to come—are ends which success in the coming election promises to secure to them, and which they hold to be worth the most unremitting exertions. Accordingly they will leave no stone unturned to get control of the Legislature, and with the advantages afforded by the operation of the present apportionment, (a villainous gerrymander of their own making,) and dissensions in strong Democratic counties and lukewarmness in others on the part of the Democracy, we are reluctantly compelled to admit that their chances for success are much more favorable than we had anticipated at the opening of the canvass.

The Democracy must not rely upon their majority in the general result. The "dumb eloquence of numbers" is generally an unanswerable argument in elections, but in this instance a majority of ten thousand for the State ticket does not necessarily elect a majority of the Legislature. The members of that body are not elected by general ticket, and the Opposition can and will elect a majority in it, notwithstanding the certain defeat that awaits Bell & Co., unless the Democracy take warning in time and gird up their loins for the fight. At the first blush this may seem strange talk; but it will be fully understood when it is remembered that at the session of 1855-56, with only forty-four hundred majority in the general result, the N. Y. had a majority in the Legislature of about fifty, while at the last session, with a majority of twelve thousand for Garrard, the Democracy had only twenty-two upon joint ballot in the Legislature—results which speak louder than words to prove the injustice of the present apportionment. Under this state of things a loss of thirteen members in the State will lose to the Democracy the control of the Legislature.

The good work so gloriously begun in 1856, and so handsomely followed up in 1857 and 1858, has not been consummated. The time for rest has not yet arrived. We cannot ground our arms or sleep on our watches while an enemy is in the field. Nominations of the very best candidates we can furnish should be made in every Senatorial and Representative district. Good men should be made to serve, for there will be no session of equal importance since the Constitutional Convention. The permanent success of the Democratic party in this State depends mainly upon the issue of the campaign of 1859; and it behoves good and true Democrats "to set their faces like flint" against all attempts to disorganize their party, no matter from what quarter they may come.

Many of the Senatorial districts and counties most excellent nominations have been made, and the party is properly organized; but in surveying the field of operations, it is a subject of mortification to observe in many other places that the Democracy is split—in pieces by a multiplicity of candidates—in-

who would sacrifice a noble cause to selfish ends—while in others still our party seems to manifest a supine indifference, which, unless thrown off immediately, can result in nothing but disaster and defeat. But a few days are left to perfect our organization, and we trust that the crude suggestions we have thrown out may serve in some degree to arouse the party to the immunity of the danger, and thereby to avert it. "A long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether" will accomplish our aims fully—root the Opposition, horse, foot, and dragoons, and give us a majority in both branches of the Legislature—all the Congressmen—and the whole State ticket, by a majority of not less than fifteen thousand. Shall we make the effort, or shall we, like Hull at Detroit, ingloriously surrender without firing a gun?

The remedy sought was claimed by the provisions of the *Civil Code*, title 14, which relate to security for costs.

Section 684 requires plaintiff who is not resident to give security for costs before commencing an action, to be approved by the clerk. See, C.S. is the one bearing on the subject. This provides, "where process is issued in an action by direction of an attorney for a plaintiff who is required by section 684 to give security for costs, but who has failed to do so, the attorney shall be liable as security for the costs of the action until a bond is given, and his liability may be enforced by order of the court, and by proceedings as for contempt if they are not obeyed."

Appellees, Russell, &c., were plaintiffs below, and Christmas was defendant. Judgment was rendered against the latter, and he brought the case to the Court of Appeals. Was he, being a non-resident, bound to give security for costs of appeal, or are his attorneys liable under the section quoted?

The court, per Judge Duvall, held—

Those sections apply to plaintiff alone who is required to give security.

It is true section 680 requires appellants in this court to give security for costs under the same circumstances that plaintiff in civil actions may be required. But there is nothing in this section which can be construed to impose any liability on the attorney for such appeal, if bond is not caused by him to be given.

But this was a case where there was liability, this court could not enforce the liability. Whether section 684, which requires bond for all costs that may accrue in the action in the court in which it is brought, or in *any other court to which may be carried*, refers to any other circuit court to which the action may be taken by change of venue, or to the Court of Appeals, to which the action may be taken by appeal, it is clear the responsibility of the attorney for costs can only be enforced in the court below, where the bond for costs was required to be given.

Judge refused.

Candidates.
We understand that William Orr is the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Bracken county, Dr. A. B. Chambers in Galatin, James Mann in Pendleton, Gen. John Griffin in Pulaski, Alex. Walker in Crittenden, and John Haynes in Ohio, all first-rate selections.

In Mason county, which is entitled to two representatives, J. R. Lishbrook and A. I. Jennings are our candidates, the latter taking the place of Mr. Casto, who has resigned.

In Floyd and Johnson, together entitled to one representative, William Day, of Breathitt, and J. W. Kendall, of Morgan, both Democrats, are candidates. One too many for this place.

In Morgan and Breathitt, entitled to one representative, William Day, of Breathitt, and J. W. Kendall, of Morgan, both Democrats, are running against each other. One too many here also.

Maj. Breckinridge—A Voice from New York.

Although it is now pretty generally known throughout Kentucky that Maj. Breckinridge is no candidate for the Charleston nomination, yet it will be gratifying to his friends and neighbors to learn in what high estimation he is held by Democrats in other States. The New York Daily News, of Monday last, contains the following letter:

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

New York, June 6, 1859.

To the Editor of the New York Daily News:

I have recently noticed several communications in your excellent Democratic and conservative paper, recommending, advocating, and noticing different candidates for the next Presidency—Wise, Dickenson, Seymour, Breckinridge, Guthrie, Lane, Cobb, &c.

I think it is very generally conceded that it would be impolitic to take a man from this State, for the reason that the entire Democracy could not be induced to rally in full force on any one that could be presented.

The man in my opinion to put forward in 1860, is the popular, able, eloquent, and rising statesman of the West, John C. Breckinridge.

Let every Democrat ask himself the question, what are the objections to his nomination, and whether he is not the strongest man for our standard-bearer.

He has every qualification for the high office of Chief Magistrate of the nation. He is honest and fearless, and would so perform the duties of the office. He is conservative, and has not been mixed up with the many perplexing questions that have agitated the Democratic party of late years. The South or West are entitled to the nomination, and as he comes from that locality, Southwest, his nomination for President, for President, and not to believe it possible for the Charleston Convention to make a stronger, after or more popular nomination. With him we could carry the entire South, California, Oregon, Indiana, and New York, and he would be triumphantly elected.

And I would ask the divided Democracy of this State whether they could do better than to bury their jealousies and divisions and unite upon this really strong man? And what a grand and noble spectacle would present even at this early day, to witness such a bold and united front! And what a commanding influence it would exercise throughout the States to know that the great Democratic party of this great State, with its thirty-five electoral votes, were firmly united on Breckinridge, subject to the decision of the Charleston Convention.

And should the Empire State now, or in convention next fall, take this bold stand, and say they were going into the contest to win upon great national principles and save our country, whether it would or not have the effect of concentrating public opinion in that direction, heel all divisions elsewhere, and so prepare the way for an easy duty to perform in Convention, and by the time of its meeting find our great party thoroughly and firmly united throughout the country.

The writer of this has no preferences further than to get the strongest man, achieve the success of the party and its principles, and accomplish the ideals of sectionalism, Abolitionism, and Black Republicanism.

We must have a national, able ticket, or that chief agitator, demagogue, and dangerous man, Wm. H. Seward, will be the next occupant of the White House.

—

NOMINATION IN PENNELLTON.—A correspondent at Falmouth informs us that the Democracy of Pennellton county met in convention at that place on Monday, and nominated James Mann, Esq., as their candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Mann is a gentleman who possesses sterling qualities of head and heart, and is, withal, a sincere Democrat. We congratulate our Pennellton friends upon their selection.—*Cynthiana Age.*

—

Both were anxious to discontinue the old road, which runs parallel with the turnpike road, when made, and that the agent, Mr. Dowell, when applying to the county court to discontinue the old road, for the purpose of with-

drawing opposition to the discontinuance, promised that he would open the passway in

concluded with his official duties. (*Revised Stat., chapter 5, section 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, pages 136, 137.*)

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The Treasurer of the State, whose duties and responsibilities are likewise provided by law, is the custodian of its money. He has nothing to do with the auditing or settlement of accounts existing between the State and its other civil officers. This duty is alone imposed upon the Auditor.

The Treasurer of the State, whose duties and responsibilities are likewise provided by law, is the custodian of its money. He has nothing to do with the auditing or settlement of accounts existing between the State and its other civil officers. This duty is alone imposed upon the Auditor.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

The 7th section of the same article provides that the warrant of the Auditor shall state the date, amount, and name of the person to whom it is payable, and on what account, and out of what fund it is payable, and further, that it shall not be issued unless the money to pay the same has been appropriated by law.

<p

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

A. J. James,

Democratic candidate for the office of Attorney General, will address the people at the following times and places:

Liberty, Cass co., Monday, June 20.
Neatsville, Adair co., Tuesday, June 21.
Bucksville, Cumberland and co., Thursday, June 23.
Albany, Clinton and co., Friday, June 24.
Jamesstown, Franklin and co., Saturday, June 25.
Monticello, Wayne and co., Monday, June 27.
Williamsburg, Whitley and co., Wednesday, June 29.
London, Laurel and co., Thursday, June 30.
Barbourville, Knott and co., Friday, July 1.
C. J. Calloway, Saturday, July 2.
Mt. Pleasant, Harlan and Moore, July 4.
Hazzard, Perry and co., Whiteside, July 6.
Whitehouse, Letcher and co., Trimble, July 7.
Pikeville, Pike and co., Saturday, July 9.
Prestonsburg, Floyd and co., Monday, July 11.
Paintsville, Johnson and co., Tuesday, July 12.
West Liberty, Morgan and co., Wednesday, July 13.
Jackson, Breathitt and co., Thursday, July 14.
Dunville, Owsley and co., Friday, July 15.
Manchester, Clay and co., Saturday, July 16.

Mr. Harlan, Opposition candidate for same office, is respectfully invited to be present at these appointments.

J. T. Lexington Statesman, Mountain Democrat, and the papers having a circulation at the places of appointments, please copy.

Eighth District.

Appointments for speaking as agreed by Messrs. Simms, Harlan, and Trabue, in the Eighth Congressional District:

Frankfort, Saturday, June 18.
Nicholasville, Monday, June 20.
Sims, Griffin's, Scott and co., Tuesday, June 21.
Robinson's, on Bay Eagle, Scott, Wed., June 22.
Turkey Foot, Scott and co., Thursday, June 23.
Lee's Lick, Harrison and co., Friday, June 24.
Colombusville, Harrison and co., Saturday, June 25.

Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock, and other appointments hereafter made.

[From the Lexington Statesman of the 14th.]

Discuss ion Yesterday.

Not less than five hundred men—qualified electors—listened with no little interest to the political discussion yesterday, conducted at the Old Fellow's capitol Hall, by Messrs. Simms, Harlan, and Trabue, candidates for Congress. The gentlemen bore themselves in debate with marked courtesy, eschewing, to a great degree, personal matters and eliciting the issues of the canvass, as is right, from the principles past history, and present position of the parties or factions to which each stands attached.

Capt. Simms, as the nominee of a convention of the Democracy and old-line Whigs of this District, appeals to the people for their suffrages as the representative of a party whose record is indissolubly identified with the history, progress, and glory of the Republic, whose principles, tested by time and experience, have won on the basis of Federal administration, and whose organization, in extensive with the Union of States, secures it a nation-wide strength which no other party can boast. Mr. Harlan presents himself as an exponent of a consolidated Opposition—the representative of a combination of factions cemented by no unity of principle or concurrence of sentiment, and only brought into temporary co-operation by a common hatred to Democracy and a universal thirst for office. He is a mere or of an organization in which every variety and shade of political sentiment, not Democratic, is represented, and does not dare to claim affiliation or avow a coalition with any influence beyond the limits of the State. His success would establish no principle, advance no measure, promote no policy, which a Southern constituency approve or he himself advocates. His election would be a personal triumph, his defeat, in its sectional bearing, a Southern victory. Mr. Trabue is the persistent devotee to one idea, or in the words of one of his opponents, the smallest possible embodiment of the grossest absurdity which was ever attempted to be incorporated into the policy of the country. He is not without considerable money, much zeal, and fair ability, but thus far develops so little popular strength, and seems likely to make so little impression on the canvass, that it would be waste of time to discuss the issues he attempts to introduce into the discussions.

A calm, intelligent survey of the broad field of American politics, will develop the real struggle for national power to lie between the Democratic and Republican parties. The most intense American, we care not how devoted to the peculiar tenets of his sect, the most virulent oppositionist, whatever his relentless hatred to Democracy, will not in doubt that the opposition to the Democratic party, as now organized in the South, can exert any other influence upon the approaching Presidential contest than to strengthen one or the other of the contending parties. Discarding for a moment the merits of the measures advocated by our opponents here, we assert an incontrovertible fact, not to be denied by one familiar with the relative parties and strength of the political organizations of the country, that the southern opposition can by no possibility either in the field in '60 in any other attitude than as an ally or adjunct of one or the other of the two opposing armies. By a clear historical examination of the purposes of the two parties, and a calm review of the whole field, Capt. Simms brings his audience irresistibly to this practical issue, and with telling effect demands of southern men if they would at such a juncture turn with the high interests of the country in a vain pursuit of impracticable measures. Eloquent did he then appeal to all true southern men to rally to the Democratic party as the only power able to cope with republicanism, and earnestly did he appeal to all who loved the Union to turn from their malignant enemies—Democracy, and for a time at least join in a war of extermination against Abolitionism now so rampant, strong, and defiant in the land.

Capt. Simms referred briefly, but clearly, to the history of the slavery question, showed the Democratic party to have been the constant friend of southern slaves. In that regard, justly accrediting it with the institution of every constitutional guarantee to the institution now in existence. He exposed, with manifest effect upon the audience, the past infidelity of the Opposition to the interests of the South, conducted its reveal through its various transformations, and referred to the ascendancy of its classed leaders, thereby last-sounding upon its insincerity and hypocrisy in its present overbearing zeal in behalf of slavery, and railing its sudden ultraism upon a question it has never before fairly met. The vociferous response of his audience, as he made these points, indicated the gratifying fact that the people have the intelligence to penetrate the flimsy demagogery of these de-perate factions, and are not to be deceived by their loud professions.

Upon the Territorial question, Capt. Simms took the position held by the whole party in the State, if except two or three factions papers, i.e. claims to the slaveholder in the Territory the indisputable right to protection from the Federal government, and whenever a necessity arises for the intervention of the legislative arm, will not fail to demand such action. But a *sæcūlo* v. a. has come up from a Territory asking the intercession of Congress, no necessity has arisen, and he held his opponent responsible for springing upon the country this question at a time when the Congress is known to be inimical to the South, and in promoting dangerous agitation which he himself admits to be without practical purpose. He ridiculed the idea of an Opposition faction in the South, seeming to be the especial guardian of the interests of slavery.

Upon the other issues of the canvass Capt. Simms was equally clear and forcible. His speech was well received by the audience, marked as it was by sincere conviction and well fortified by tact and argument. Our friends here were delighted with the whole discussion. Much interest has been awakened in the canvass, and if the debate of yesterday can be repeated in every precinct in the county, it will result in a reduction of the Opposition majority, which our most sagacious friends do not expect. We have no room now to refer to the speeches of Mr. Harlan and Mr. Trabue, but will pay our respects to them hereafter.

The Opposition In Pennsylvania.

Pla form of the People's Party.

1. That the Executive intervention to prostrate the will of the people, constituting an express, either in the States or Territories, is a blunder as an element of Federal power, and that its exercise by the present Chief Magistrate of the Republic, as well as in elections as in the representation of the people, meets our decided disapprobation.

2. That we protest against the sectional and pro-slavery policy of the national Administration, as at war with the rights of the people, and subversive of the principles of our government.

3. That we denounce and will militarily oppose all attempts to enact a Congressional code for the Territories, believing the same to be utterly at war with the true purpose of our government, and repugnant to the moral sense of the nation; and that we affirm our continued hostility to the extension of slavery over the Territories of the Union.

4. That we regard all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a trial of the African slave trade, as shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind; that any action on the part of the government or people countering at or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic, would justly subject the government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and christian people, and that the inaction of the national Administration in bringing the slave traders to justice, and its course in sending such as have been arrested to trial in places where capital was certain, subject it liable to the charge of connivance at the practical re-opening of that traffic.

5. That we hold the encouragement and protection of home production and American industry to be one of the first duties of our government, and the future to obtain such encouragement and protection from the last Congress, notwithstanding the professions of the President, convince us that the laboring masses of the free States will look in vain for a tariff for the protection of their labor, while the administration of the government is in the hands of the party now in power, wholly inadequate to the protection we demand, and in lieu of it, we are in favor of specific duty on iron, coal, salt, and all such other products wholly the growth and manufacture of the United States.

6. That the reckless and profligate extravagance of the national Administration, causing a necessity for continued loans, without any means provided for their payment, give evidence of a want of that ability and integrity which should characterize the government of a free people, and unless checked, will lead to a dishonor of the national credit.

7. That the passage of a joint homestead bill, giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to every citizen who will settle upon and improve the same, would be a measure fair in principle, sound in policy, and productive of great good to the people of the nation. And that we regret the defeat of Mr. Grow's bill in the Senate of the United States, by the party in power, as a direct blow to the laboring classes of the country, and as unworthy of the liberality of a great government. And that kindred to this was the defeat by the same party of the pre-emption bill, which gave preference to actual settlers over land speculators.

8. That the purity and safety of the ballot box must be preserved, and that all frauds upon the naturalization laws, which have been so much resorted to for the promotion of the party we oppose, ought to be counteracted by wholesale legislation.

9. That we approve of the enactment of proposed laws to protect us from the introduction of foreign criminals in our midst, by returning them at once to the places from whence they have been shipped to us.

10. We shall invite all men of all parties to join with us, in earnest endeavor to restore the government to its original purity, and to preserve the proud heritage of American institutions, transmitted to us by our fathers, complete and unimpaired, to those who may come after us.

[From the Nashville Union]

Worth Remembering.

In the First, Second, Fifth, Tenth, and Eleventh Congressional Districts in Virginia there was no opposition to the former Democratic members of Congress in their election. In the Seventh, Eighth, and Twelfth Districts, the Opposition had candidates. In each of the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Districts there were two Democratic candidates, while the Opposition had no candidate in either. Now mark the result. The opposition in the case for Governor, made a gain of 4,500 in the whole State. In the five districts where there were two Democratic and two Opposition candidates, the Opposition gained 5,918¹ or 3,418 more than the net gain of the State. In other words, in the eight districts, where there was no conflict among Democrats, Lettler gained 3,118 over Wise's majority. In the five districts where there were free fights among Democrats for Congress, Lettler lost 11,718 votes. We state these facts to show our readers that there is not only no reaction in Virginia against the Democratic party, but a splendid gain wherever there was a fair fight between a Democrat and an Oppositionist. And we state them, also, as a warning to Democrats in Tennessee. Like causes may produce like results.

11. We shall invite all men of all parties to join with us, in earnest endeavor to restore the government to its original purity, and to preserve the proud heritage of American institutions, transmitted to us by our fathers, complete and unimpaired, to those who may come after us.

[From the Louisville Journal]

Worth Remembering.

In the First, Second, Fifth, Tenth, and Eleventh Congressional Districts in Virginia there was no opposition to the former Democratic members of Congress in their election. In the Seventh, Eighth, and Twelfth Districts, the Opposition had candidates. In each of the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Districts there were two Democratic candidates, while the Opposition had no candidate in either. Now mark the result. The opposition in the case for Governor, made a gain of 4,500 in the whole State. In the five districts where there were two Democratic and two Opposition candidates, the Opposition gained 5,918¹ or 3,418 more than the net gain of the State. In other words, in the eight districts, where there was no conflict among Democrats, Lettler gained 3,118 over Wise's majority. In the five districts where there were free fights among Democrats for Congress, Lettler lost 11,718 votes. We state these facts to show our readers that there is not only no reaction in Virginia against the Democratic party, but a splendid gain wherever there was a fair fight between a Democrat and an Oppositionist. And we state them, also, as a warning to Democrats in Tennessee. Like causes may produce like results.

12. We shall invite all men of all parties to join with us, in earnest endeavor to restore the government to its original purity, and to preserve the proud heritage of American institutions, transmitted to us by our fathers, complete and unimpaired, to those who may come after us.

[From the Louisville Journal]

Worth Remembering.

In the First, Second, Fifth, Tenth, and Eleventh Congressional Districts in Virginia there was no opposition to the former Democratic members of Congress in their election. In the Seventh, Eighth, and Twelfth Districts, the Opposition had candidates. In each of the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Districts there were two Democratic candidates, while the Opposition had no candidate in either. Now mark the result. The opposition in the case for Governor, made a gain of 4,500 in the whole State. In the five districts where there were two Democratic and two Opposition candidates, the Opposition gained 5,918¹ or 3,418 more than the net gain of the State. In other words, in the eight districts, where there was no conflict among Democrats, Lettler gained 3,118 over Wise's majority. In the five districts where there were free fights among Democrats for Congress, Lettler lost 11,718 votes. We state these facts to show our readers that there is not only no reaction in Virginia against the Democratic party, but a splendid gain wherever there was a fair fight between a Democrat and an Oppositionist. And we state them, also, as a warning to Democrats in Tennessee. Like causes may produce like results.

13. We shall invite all men of all parties to join with us, in earnest endeavor to restore the government to its original purity, and to preserve the proud heritage of American institutions, transmitted to us by our fathers, complete and unimpaired, to those who may come after us.

[From the Louisville Journal]

Worth Remembering.

In the First, Second, Fifth, Tenth, and Eleventh Congressional Districts in Virginia there was no opposition to the former Democratic members of Congress in their election. In the Seventh, Eighth, and Twelfth Districts, the Opposition had candidates. In each of the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Districts there were two Democratic candidates, while the Opposition had no candidate in either. Now mark the result. The opposition in the case for Governor, made a gain of 4,500 in the whole State. In the five districts where there were two Democratic and two Opposition candidates, the Opposition gained 5,918¹ or 3,418 more than the net gain of the State. In other words, in the eight districts, where there was no conflict among Democrats, Lettler gained 3,118 over Wise's majority. In the five districts where there were free fights among Democrats for Congress, Lettler lost 11,718 votes. We state these facts to show our readers that there is not only no reaction in Virginia against the Democratic party, but a splendid gain wherever there was a fair fight between a Democrat and an Oppositionist. And we state them, also, as a warning to Democrats in Tennessee. Like causes may produce like results.

14. We shall invite all men of all parties to join with us, in earnest endeavor to restore the government to its original purity, and to preserve the proud heritage of American institutions, transmitted to us by our fathers, complete and unimpaired, to those who may come after us.

[From the Louisville Journal]

Worth Remembering.

In the First, Second, Fifth, Tenth, and Eleventh Congressional Districts in Virginia there was no opposition to the former Democratic members of Congress in their election. In the Seventh, Eighth, and Twelfth Districts, the Opposition had candidates. In each of the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Districts there were two Democratic candidates, while the Opposition had no candidate in either. Now mark the result. The opposition in the case for Governor, made a gain of 4,500 in the whole State. In the five districts where there were two Democratic and two Opposition candidates, the Opposition gained 5,918¹ or 3,418 more than the net gain of the State. In other words, in the eight districts, where there was no conflict among Democrats, Lettler gained 3,118 over Wise's majority. In the five districts where there were free fights among Democrats for Congress, Lettler lost 11,718 votes. We state these facts to show our readers that there is not only no reaction in Virginia against the Democratic party, but a splendid gain wherever there was a fair fight between a Democrat and an Oppositionist. And we state them, also, as a warning to Democrats in Tennessee. Like causes may produce like results.

15. We shall invite all men of all parties to join with us, in earnest endeavor to restore the government to its original purity, and to preserve the proud heritage of American institutions, transmitted to us by our fathers, complete and unimpaired, to those who may come after us.

[From the Louisville Journal]

Worth Remembering.

In the First, Second, Fifth, Tenth, and Eleventh Congressional Districts in Virginia there was no opposition to the former Democratic members of Congress in their election. In the Seventh, Eighth, and Twelfth Districts, the Opposition had candidates. In each of the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Districts there were two Democratic candidates, while the Opposition had no candidate in either. Now mark the result. The opposition in the case for Governor, made a gain of 4,500 in the whole State. In the five districts where there were two Democratic and two Opposition candidates, the Opposition gained 5,918¹ or 3,418 more than the net gain of the State. In other words, in the eight districts, where there was no conflict among Democrats, Lettler gained 3,118 over Wise's majority. In the five districts where there were free fights among Democrats for Congress, Lettler lost 11,718 votes. We state these facts to show our readers that there is not only no reaction in Virginia against the Democratic party, but a splendid gain wherever there was a fair fight between a Democrat and an Oppositionist. And we state them, also, as a warning to Democrats in Tennessee. Like causes may produce like results.

16. We shall invite all men of all parties to join with us, in earnest endeavor to restore the government to its original purity, and to preserve the proud heritage of American institutions, transmitted to us by our fathers, complete and unimpaired, to those who may come after us.

[From the Louisville Journal]

Worth Remembering.

In the First, Second, Fifth, Tenth, and Eleventh Congressional Districts in Virginia there was no opposition to the former Democratic members of Congress in their election. In the Seventh, Eighth, and Twelfth Districts, the Opposition had candidates. In each of the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Districts there were two Democratic candidates, while the Opposition had no candidate in either. Now mark the result. The opposition in the case for Governor, made a gain of 4,500 in the whole State. In the five districts where there were two Democratic and two Opposition candidates, the Opposition gained 5,918¹ or 3,418 more than the net gain of the State. In other words, in the eight districts, where there was no conflict among Democrats, Lettler gained 3,118 over Wise's majority. In the five districts where there were free fights among Democrats for Congress, Lettler lost 11,718 votes. We state these facts to show our readers that there is not only no reaction in Virginia against the Democratic party, but a splendid gain wherever there was a fair fight between a Democrat and an Oppositionist. And we state them, also, as a warning to Democrats in Tennessee. Like causes may produce like results.

17. We shall invite all men of all parties to join with us, in earnest endeavor to restore the government to its original purity, and to preserve the proud heritage of American institutions, transmitted to us by our fathers, complete and unimpaired, to those who may come after us.

[From the Louisville Journal]

Worth Remembering.

In the First, Second, Fifth, Tenth, and Eleventh Congressional Districts in Virginia there was no opposition to the former Democratic members of Congress in their election. In the Seventh, Eighth, and Twelfth Districts, the Opposition had candidates. In each of the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Districts there were two Democratic candidates, while the Opposition had no candidate in either. Now mark the result. The opposition in the case for Governor, made a gain of 4,500 in the whole State. In the five districts where there were two Democratic and two Opposition candidates, the Opposition gained 5,918¹ or 3,418 more than the net gain of the State. In other words, in the eight districts, where there was no conflict among Democrats, Lettler gained 3,118 over Wise's majority. In the five districts where there were free fights among Democrats for Congress, Lettler lost 11,718 votes. We state these facts to show our readers that there is not only no reaction in Virginia against the Democratic party, but a splendid gain wherever there was a fair fight between a Democrat and an Oppositionist. And we state them, also, as a warning to Democrats in Tennessee. Like causes may produce like results.

18. We shall invite all men of all parties to join with us, in earnest endeavor to restore the government to its original purity, and to preserve the proud heritage of American institutions, transmitted to us by our fathers, complete and unimpaired, to those who may come after us.

[From the Louisville Journal]

Worth Remembering.

In the First, Second, Fifth, Tenth, and Eleventh Congressional Districts in Virginia there was no opposition to the former Democratic members of Congress in their election. In the Seventh, Eighth, and Twelfth Districts, the Opposition had candidates. In each of the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Districts there were two Democratic candidates, while the Opposition had no candidate in either. Now mark the result. The opposition in the case for Governor, made

